Community Health Division

Alberta
SOCIAL SERVICES
AND COMMUNITY HEALTH

STATISTICAL REPORT 1985

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE CONTROL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

OVERVIEW

Introduction 1

The Diseases 2

The Programs 3

REPORTED CASES OF CONFIRMED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES 4

TABLE 1 - Cases of Reported Confirmed Notifiable Diseases by Age and Sex 5

INCIDENCE RATES FOR GONORRHEA AND SYPHILIS 6

TABLE 2 - Gonorrhea: Disease incidence for 1985 7

TABLE 3 - Syphilis: Disease incidence for 1985 7

NOTIFICATIONS OF GONORRHEA AND SYPHILIS BY REPORTING AGENCY . . . 8

TABLE 4 - Cases of Confirmed Gonorrhea According to Reporting Agency - by age and sex 9

GRAPH 1 - Percentage of Confirmed Syphilis Reported by Each Agency 10

GRAPH 2 - Percentage of Confirmed Syphilis Reported by Each Agency 10

SYPHILIS AND GONORRHEA TRENDS SINCE 1950 11

TABLE 5 - Syphilis and Gonorrhea Cases and Rates 1950 - 1985 12

GRAPH 3 - Incidence Rates for Gonorrhea and Syphilis 1950 - 1985 13

Page

PPGN IN ALBERTA 14

TABLE 6 - Cases of Penicillinase-producing Neisseria-gonorrheae in Alberta 1977 - 1985 15

NGU/MPC IN ALBERTA 16

TABLE 7 - Cases of Non-gonococcal urethritis/ Mucopurulent Cervicitis for Six Months - July 1, 1985 -December 31, 1985 17

AIDS IN ALBERTA 18

GRAPH 4 - Reported Cases of AIDS by Date of Diagnosis 1981 - 1985 19

TABLE 8 - Reported Cases of AIDS by Sex and Risk Group 1981 - 1985 19

TABLE 9 - Reported Cases of AIDS by Primary Diagnosis 1981 - 1985 20

NOTIFICATION AND CONTACT INFORMATION 21

TABLE 10 - Number of Contacts Listed on Notifications Received for Confirmed Cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis 22

CONTACT INVESTIGATIONS BY CLINICS 23

TABLE 11 - Number and Outcome of Investigations Carried Out by Sexually Transmitted Disease Clinics 24

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE CLINICS - WORKLOAD 25

TABLE 12 - Serologic Tests for Syphilis Patient Visits to Clinics 26

Page

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE CLINICS - LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS 27

TABLE 13 - Laboratory Investigations 28

EDUCATION ACTIVITIES 29

TABLE 14 - STD Education Sessions Presented in 1985 30

OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

The goal of Sexually Transmitted Disease Control, a branch of Social Services and Community Health, is to provide a comprehesive program for the control of sexually transmitted diseases in Alberta. The division makes available diagnostic and treatment services through clinics located in Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge, epidemiologic services, consultation to physicians, data monitoring, disease surveillance, and public and professional education. Although operated under the auspicies of the health unit, the Fort McMurray clinic also provides these same services to that city and its surrounding communities.

THE DISEASES:

Disease surveillance is maintained for five notifiable diseases, gonorrhea, syphilis, chancroid, lymphogranuloma venereum and, since July 1st., 1985 non-gonococcal urethritis/mucopurulent cervicitis.

There was a decrease in both the number of cases and the rate for gonorrhea in 1985. The actual number of cases declined by 15.2%, while the rate of 233.1 per 100,000 population was a reduction of 16.7% over 1984. This is the fifth consecutive year in which the rate of gonorrhea has declined in Alberta.

Gonorrhea is most prevalent in the 20-24 year old age group, who accounted for 38.1% of cases. The 15-19 year old age group experienced 22.7% of cases.

Surveillance of non-gonococcal urethritis/mucopurulent cervicitis began on July 1, 1985. 3932 cases were reported during the first six months of data collection. This infection has sequelae similar to that of gonorrhea, and is of great concern when the morbidity of the disease is considered.

The number of cases of syphilis declined 49.5% - from 574 in 1984 to 290 in 1985. Although slightly higher than the number of cases in 1982, these figures indicate that the 1984 syphilis outbreak has been contained.

Cases of penicillinase-producing Neisseria gonorrhoeae declined 66% over 1984 to 20 cases.

One case of chancroid was reported in 1985. It was diagnosed in an individual who had exposure while traveling in an endemic area. There were no cases of lymphogranuloma venereum.

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is included in this report because its mode of transmission is primarily through sexual contact. 15 cases were diagnosed in 1985, 10 in 1984, and 3 in 1983. This indicates an Alberta pattern of cases approximately doubling every year.

The number of cultures for Herpes simplex taken in the clinics has remained constant while positive cultures declined 13%. This indicates that herpes continues to be a health concern for many users of clinic facilities.

THE PROGRAMS:

Client utilization of sexually transmitted diseases clinics dropped in 1985. Weekly visits to the clinics averaged 245 and 227 in Edmonton and Calgary respectively. This correlates with the reduced incidence of gonorrhea in the Province.

The Edmonton Clinic continued to place special emphasis on the surveillance and control of syphilis in the Edmonton city centre to further contain last years syphilis outbreak.

Control of penicillinase-producing Neisseria gonorrhoeae continued with the use of specific control measures. Identification and appropriate treatment of new cases and intensive contact tracing was continued through all clinics.

Public awareness and education continue to be a priority of Sexually Transmitted Disease Control. The media's concern with AIDS provided opportunity to disseminate not only information on that disease, but information on sexually transmitted diseases in general.

The number of educational presentations to a wide variety of audiences dropped slightly in 1985. The highest risk group, those aged 20-24 are of college age. There was a 73% increase in presentations given to college students with 33 sesssions provided. A pamphlet entitled "Sexually Transmitted Diseases" was added to the STD information series made available to the public by this division. A poster with the theme "Don't let S.T.D's sneak up on you" was developed for public distribution.

CASES OF REPORTED CONFIRMED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
(excluding non-gonococcal urethritis)

TABLE 1

Table 1 indicates the number of cases of notifiable diseases, excluding non-gonococcal urethritis, reported to Sexually Transmitted Disease Control in 1985.

The reported number of cases of confirmed gonorrhea decreased by 1022 from 1984, a 15.2% decline. This is the fourth consecutive year in which there has been a decrease in the number of cases of gonorrhea. Male cases exceeded female cases by 660 while the male to female ratio of 1.26:1 continues the trend of the past three years with a decrease in the ratio of males to females.

There were 290 cases of syphilis reported in 1985, a decrease of 49.5% over 1984. Infectious syphilis (primary, secondary and early latent) comprised 63.1% of the total, a decrease from 84% in 1984. Late latent syphilis increased by 19 cases from 1984 contributing 33.1% of the total cases reported. Late disease, in the form of neurosyphilis, was diagnosed in 5 people. All four cases of congenital syphilis were diagnosed in children less than one year of age. The male to female ratio of 2.4:1 is consistent with 1984.

The single case of chancroid was diagnosed in an individual who had travelled to an endemic area and acquired the infection while abroad.

TABLE 1

ALBERTA: 1985

CASES OF REPORTED CONFIRMED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

	<1		1 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 19		20 - 24		25 - 29		30 - 39		40 - 59		60+		Age N/S		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
GONORRHEA			1	3	1	3	10	44	415	876	1233	936	717	357	552	220	200	39	15	1	31	36	5690
CHANCROID															1								1
SYPHILIS (TOTAL)	2	2						1	11	17	30	17	33	12	58	15	48	11	22	11			290
PRIMARY								1	7	13	19	8	21	6	25	5	26	1	5				137
SECONDARY									3	2	3	4	5	3	6	2	6	2	2	1			39
EARLY LATENT										1	1	2			2		1						7
LATE LATENT									1	1	7	3	7	3	24	7	13	8	13	9			96
LATENT UNSPECIFIED																1							1
NEURO-SYPHILIS															1		1		2	1			5
AQUIRED STAGE/UNKNOWN																	1						1
CONGENITAL	2	2																					4
TOTAL	2	2	1	3	1	3	10	45	426	893	1263	953	750	369	611	235	248	50	37	12	31	36	5981

Gonorrhea: Male 3175 Female 2515

Syphilis: Male 204 Female 86

INCIDENCE RATES FOR GONORRHEA AND SYPHILIS

TABLES 2 and 3

The incidence rate for gonorrhea showed a significant decline of 16.7% over 1984; 279.8 to 233.1 per 100,000 population.

The highest age specific rate occurred in the 20-24 year age group with a rate of 896.5 per 100,000 followed by the 15-19 year age group 696.7 and the 25-29 year age group 377.1.

The rate decline for males exceeded that of females, 18.5% and 10.7% respectively over 1984. In spite of the overall decline in male rates the rate for 15-19 year old males rose 7.4%. This is the first time since 1981 that there has been a rate increase in any group. The highest age-specific rate is noted for males age 20-24, with females age 15-19 showing only a slightly lower rate.

The incidence rate for syphilis declined 50.2% over 1984; 23.9 to 11.9 per 100,000. The male rate of 16.3 is 226.4% higher than the female rate of 7.2.

ALBERTA

DISEASE INCIDENCE

EXPRESSED AS A RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION

TABLE 2 GONORRHEA

Sex \ Age	< 15	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 59	60+	TOTAL
Male	4.0	436.8	997.6	481.5	242.9	85.5	12.6	254.4
Female	17.6	907.1	790.5	262.7	106.8	17.9	0.7	210.8
TOTAL	10.6	696.7	896.5	377.1	178.2	53.0	6.2	233.1

TABLE 3 SYPHILIS

Sex \ Age	< 15	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 39	49 - 59	60+	TOTAL
Male	0.7	11.6	24.3	22.2	25.5	20.5	18.5	16.3
Female	1.1	18.8	14.4	8.8	7.3	5.1	7.8	7.2
TOTAL	0.9	15.1	19.4	15.8	16.8	13.1	12.7	11.9

NOTIFICATIONS BY REPORTING AGENCY

TABLE 4, GRAPHS 1 and 2

Notifications of confirmed gonorrhea received from physicians comprised 54% of the total reported. When combined with the number of cases where only a report of a positive culture was received this percentage increased to 61.1%, an increase over the 56.3% noted in 1984. The combined sexually transmitted disease clinics contributed 38.5% of those reported, with the remaining 0.4% attributed to the correctional institutes.

While the number of reported cases of gonorrhea was 15.2% less than in 1984, physician (plus positive culture) notified cases decreased by only 8.1% with a 24.3% decrease in clinic reported cases. For patients seen by physicians the male to female ratio was 1.06:1 with the clinics demonstrating a 2.07:1 ratio. This sex difference in service utilization was greater in the under 20 age group in which physicians reported two and a half times as many females as males.

63% of syphilis cases were reported by the sexually transmitted disease clinics. 48.6% of the total were diagnosed at the Edmonton Clinic. This is a reduction of 17% over 1984. These figures indicate that the centre for syphilis is still in Edmonton.

TABLE 4

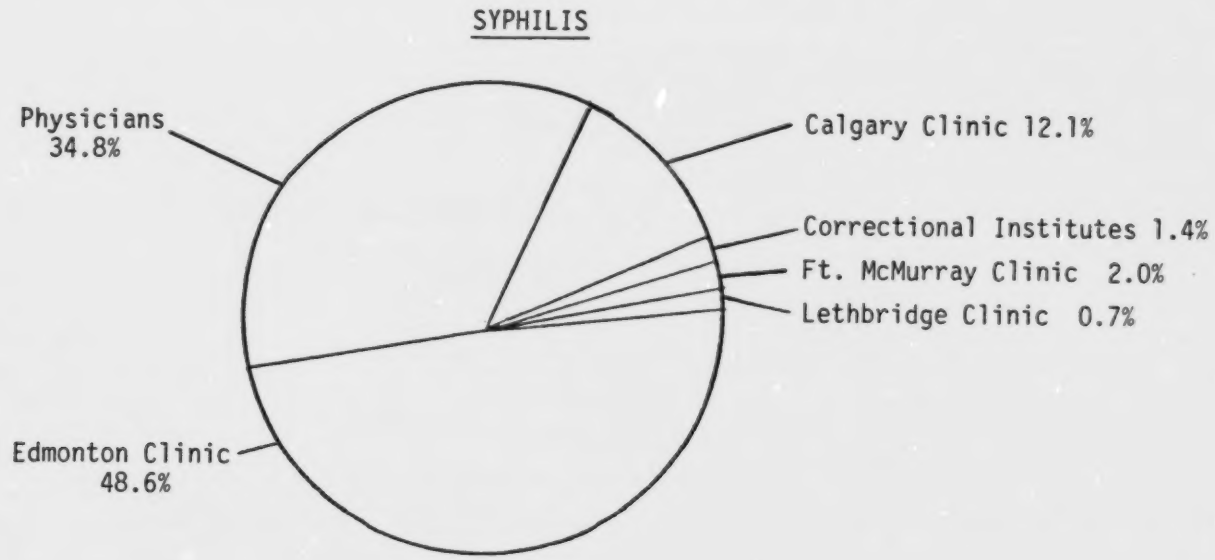
ALBERTA: 1985
CASES OF CONFIRMED GONORRHEA
ACCORDING TO REPORTING AGENCY
BY AGE AND SEX

	<1		1 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 19		20 - 24		25 - 29		30 - 39		40 - 59		60+		Age N/S		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	TOTAL
PHYSICIANS				2		3	6	30	227	532	600	589	317	235	232	136	87	27	5	1	19	24	3072
EDMONTON CLINIC							1	9	89	156	288	129	211	47	164	27	69	5	5		2	1	1203
CALGARY CLINIC								2	57	107	216	108	130	37	105	27	18	2	1				810
LETHBRIDGE CLINIC							1		5	6	21	5	8	4	10	2	6		2				70
FT.MCMURRAY CLINIC								1	11	16	28	21	18	1	4	2	5		1		1		109
CORR. INSTIT.									1	1	5	3	8		1		1						20
POSITIVE CULTURES			1	1	1		2	2	25	58	75	81	25	33	36	26	14	5	1		9	11	406
TOTAL			1	3	1	3	10	44	415	876	1233	936	717	357	552	220	200	39	15	1	31	36	5690

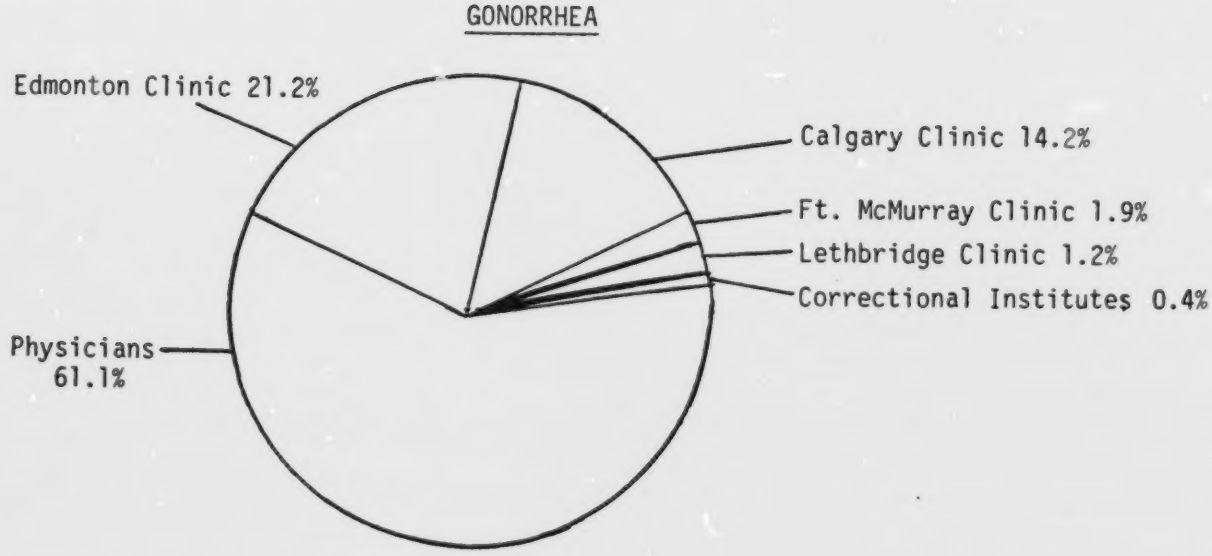
ALBERTA: 1985

PERCENTAGE OF REPORTED CONFIRMED CASES
OF GONORRHEA AND SYPHILIS BY REPORTING AGENCY

GRAPH 1



GRAPH 2



SYPHILIS and GONORRHEA
TRENDS SINCE 1950

TABLE 5 and GRAPH 3

The table and accompanying graph depict cases and rates for gonorrhea and syphilis for the past 36 years.

The large decline in gonorrhea cases and rates noted in 1983 continues the trend established in 1980. Disease levels have returned to those noted in the early 1970's. Male rectal gonorrhea has shown the greatest decline from 150 cases in 1982 to 63 cases in 1985. This decline occurred in two stages, with a decline of 16% and 47.9% in 1983 and 1985 respectively when compared to the previous year.

Both the number of cases and rate for syphilis have returned to the pre 1984 syphilis outbreak level.

ALBERTA : 1950 - 1985

SYPHILIS AND GONORRHEA

TABLE 5

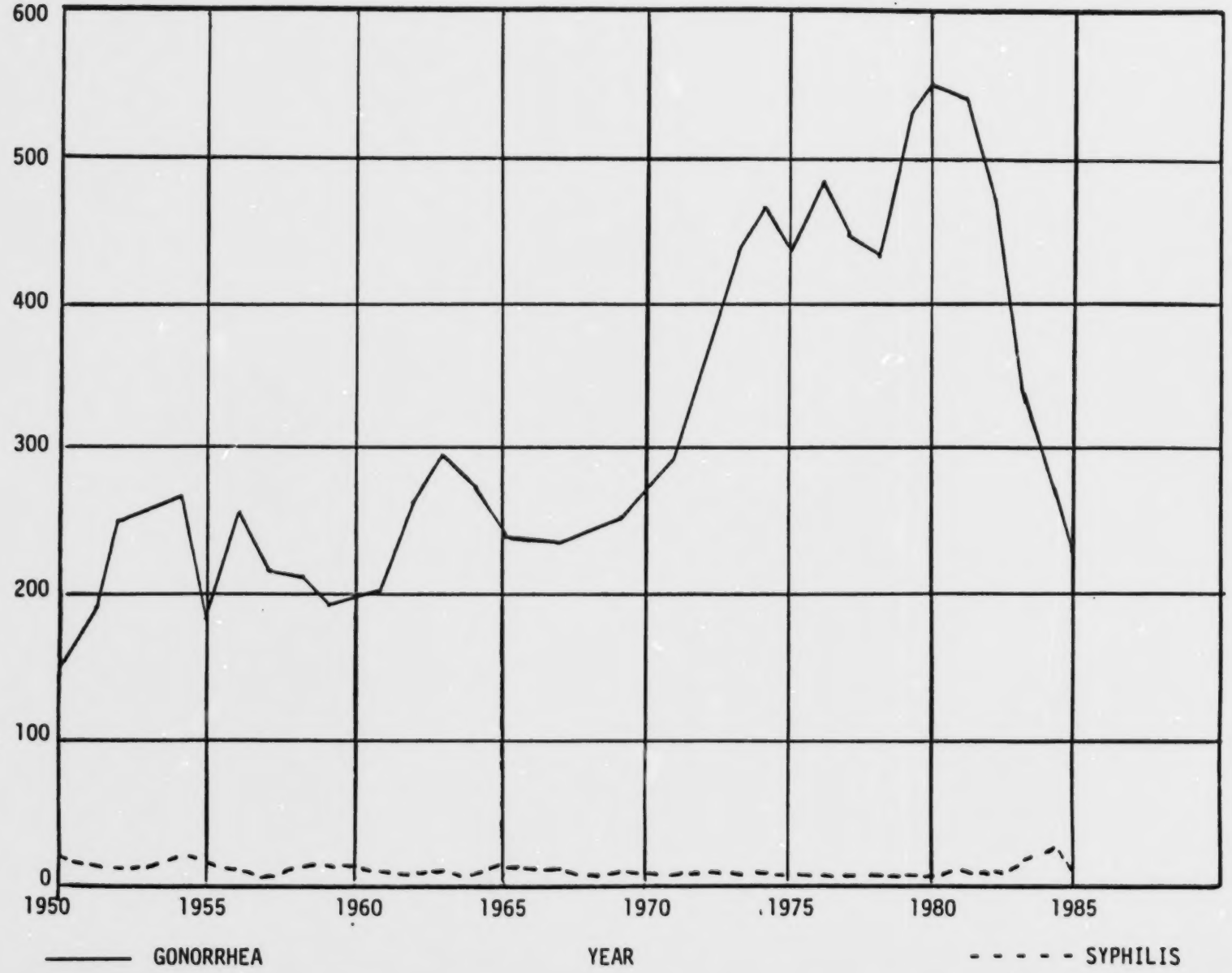
CASES AND RATES (PER 100,000 POPULATION)

YEAR	GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	CASES	RATES	CASES	RATES
1950	1,981	152.0	165	18.1
1951	1,777	189.1	157	16.7
1952	2,450	251.8	135	13.9
1953	2,508	257.7	159	15.7
1954	2,819	266.7	212	20.1
1955	2,862	180.1	189	17.3
1956	2,842	253.0	145	12.9
1957	2,499	215.4	112	9.7
1958	2,548	211.3	167	13,8
1959	2,407	192.9	226	18.1
1960	2,560	198.3	186	14.4
1961	2,712	203.6	140	10.5
1962	3,560	260.0	134	9.8
1963	4,106	192.7	155	11.0
1964	3,953	276.7	110	7.7
1965	3,455	238.3	203	14.0
1966	3,447	235.7	208	14.2
1967	3,527	236.7	203	13.6
1968	3,729	244.4	118	7.7
1969	3,967	254.3	133	8.5
1970	4,290	268.1	134	8.0
1971	4,806	294.1	127	7.8
1972	5,842	353.2	143	8.6
1973	7,300	434.5	158	9.2
1974	8,036	466.9	136	7.8
1975	7,341	432.4	121	5.9
1976	8,657	480.3	108	5.7
1977	8,208	446.6	132	7.2
1978	8,451	430.9	165	8.4
1979	10,730	529.9	173	8.5
1980	11,474	547.8	181	8.6
1981	11,692	540.2	255	11.8
1982	11,066	476,3	225	9.7
1983	8,021	339.7	306	13.0
1984	6,712	279.9	574	23.9
1985	5,690	233.1	290	11.9

ALBERTA

GRAPH 3

INCIDENCE RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR SYPHILIS AND GONORRHEA
1950 - 1985



PPNG IN ALBERTA

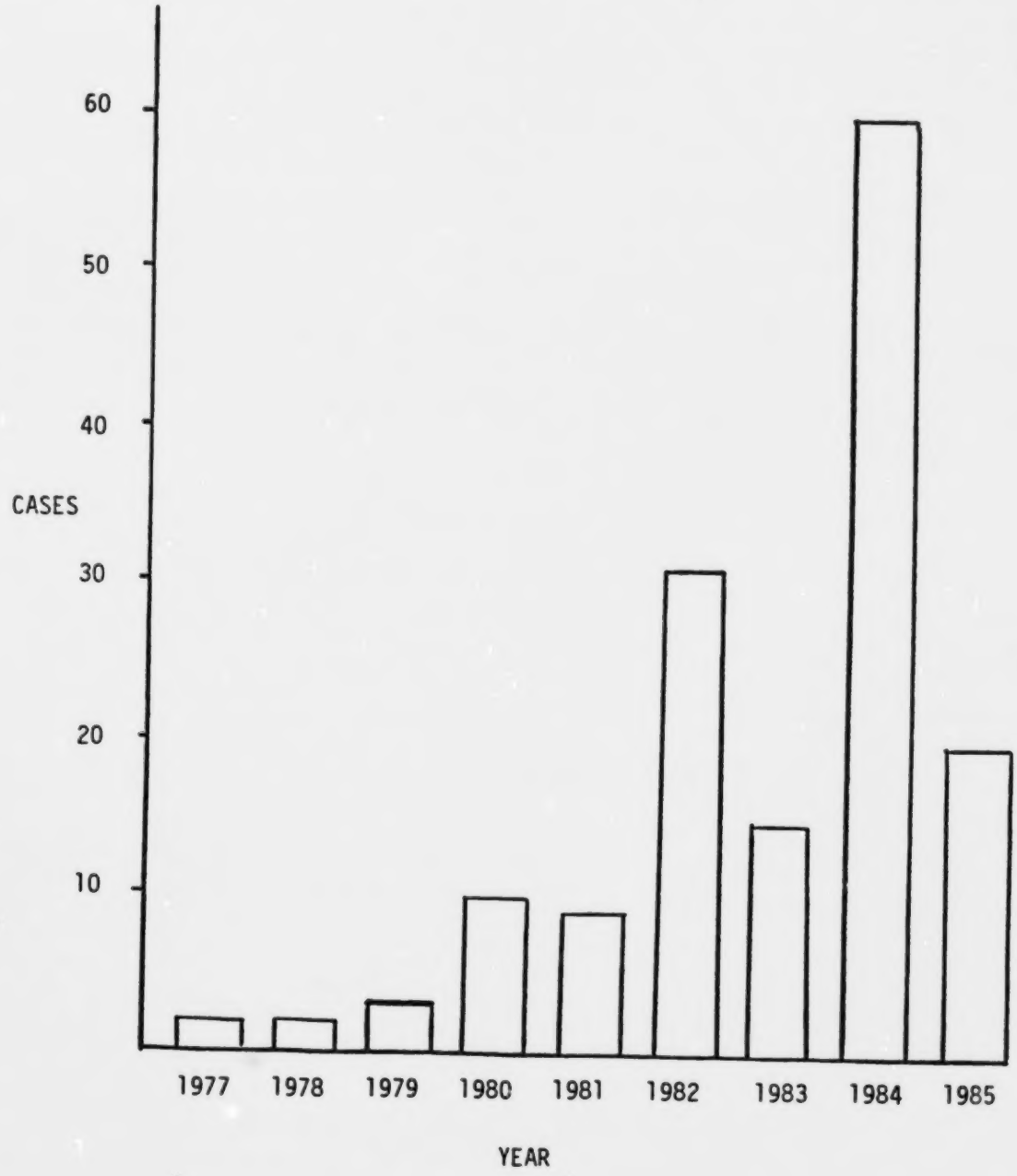
TABLE 6

Since the first case of penicillinase-producing Neisseria gonorrhoeae was identified in Alberta in 1977 there have been a total of 152 cases reported.

There were 20 cases of penicillinase-producing Neisseria gonorrhoeae in 1985, a decline of 66% over 1984. This is a return of case numbers to slightly above the 1983 level.

TABLE 6

CASES OF PENICILLINASE - PRODUCING
NEISSERIA GONORRHOEAE (PPNG)
IN ALBERTA 1977 - 1985



NGU/MPC in ALBERTA

TABLE 7

(CASES of NON-GONOCOCCAL URETHRITIS/MUCOPURULENT CERVICITIS - FOR SIX MONTH PERIOD - July 1, 1985 - December 31, 1985).

On July 1, 1985 non-gonococcal urethritis/mucopurulent cervicitis became notifiable to Sexually Transmitted Disease Control.

Table 7 provides the number of cases reported in the last six months of 1985.

TABLE 7

ALBERTA: 1985

CASES OF NON-GONOCOCCAL URETHRITIS/MUCOPURULENT

CERVICITIS FOR SIX MONTHS July 1, 1985 - December 31, 1985

AGE / SEX	< 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-59	60+	TOTAL
MALE	3	213	872	708	423	165	8	2392
FEMALE	17	500	592	237	164	29	1	1540
TOTAL	20	713	1464	945	587	194	9	3932

ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) in ALBERTA

GRAPH 4 TABLES 8 and 9

Graph 4 and Tables 8 and 9 indicate the number of AIDS cases reported to Communicable Disease Control since 1983. AIDS is not reportable to Sexually Transmitted Disease Control but is included in this report because its mode of transmission is primarily through sexual contact.

Graph 4 shows how the number of cases of AIDS has increased each year, from 3 cases in 1983 to 15 cases in 1985. The total number of cases diagnosed in Alberta is 28, 53.6% of which were diagnosed in 1985. However, 3 of the 1985 cases were not reported until 1986.

Table 8 shows reported cases of AIDS by sex and risk group. 82.1% of the cases were reported in homosexual/bisexual males, one male and one female were from the pediatric or high risk parent group while one person contracted the virus from a transfusion of blood, and another from a transfusion of blood products.

Table 9 shows reported cases of AIDS by primary diagnosis. Of the 28 cases 46.4% presented with Pneumocytis carinii penumonia, 14.3% with Kaposi's sarcoma and 17.9% with both Pneumocytis carinii pneumonia and Kaposi's sarcoma. There were 5 individuals who presented with other opportunistic infections and one with lymphoma.

ALBERTA: 1983 - 1985

REPORTED CASES OF AIDS BY DATE OF DIAGNOSIS

GRAPH 4

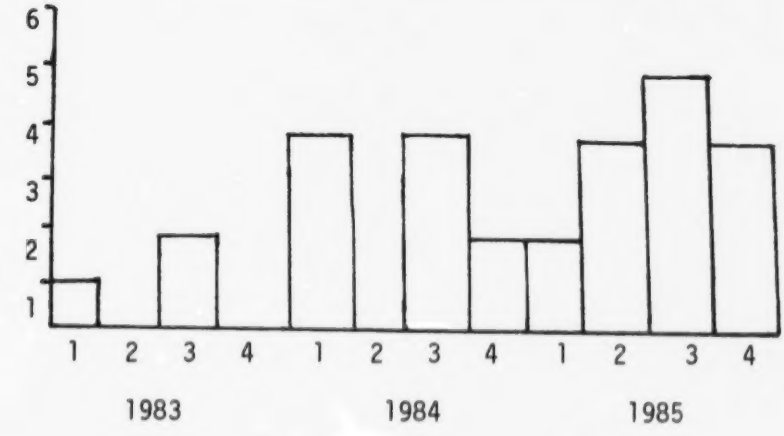


TABLE 8 REPORTED CASES OF AIDS BY SEX AND RISK GROUP

Risk Group	Sex		Total
	M	F	
Homosexual/bisexual	23		23 (82.1%)
Pediatric/high risk group	1	1	2 (7.1%)
Haemophilia	1		1 (3.6%)
Transfusion	1		1 (3.6%)
Unknown	1		1 (3.6%)

ALBERTA: 1983 - 1985

TABLE 9 REPORTED CASES OF AIDS BY PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS

Diagnosis	Alive	Dead	Total
PCP[1] alone	3	10	13 (46.4%)
KS[2] alone	3	1	4 (14.3%)
PCP & KS	1	4	5 (17.9%)
OOI[3]	2	3	5 (17.9%)
Lymphoma	1		1 (3.6%)
Total	10	18	28 (100)

1. Pneumoncystic carinii pneumonia
2. Kaposi's Sarcoma
3. Other opportunistic infections

NOTIFICATIONS AND CONTACT INFORMATION
TABLE 10

This table outlines both the total number of contacts that were named by patients utilizing the services of the various reporting agencies and the number of those contacts for which sufficient information was forwarded to permit investigations to be initiated.

57% of the total contacts listed had sufficient information for investigation; this is consistent with the previous two years.

It is noted that the number of contacts listed per notification varied widely between reporting agencies. Physicians reported an average of 0.6 contacts per notification while the sexually transmitted disease clinics averaged 1.3 contacts per notification. A large proportion of notifications received from physicians did not list any contacts while most of the clinic notifications included contact information.

Mobile clinic figures do not appear in this table because most patients located by nurse investigators were directed to a physician for disease confirmation and therefore, were not interviewed by the investigator.

TABLE 10

ALBERTA: 1985

NUMBER OF CONTACTS LISTED ON
NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FOR CONFIRMED
CASES OF GONORRHEA AND SYPHILIS

REPORTING AGENCY	TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED	CONTACTS - TOTAL LISTED ON NOTIFICATIONS	CONTACTS - SUFFICIENT INFORMATION FOR INVESTIGATIONS
Physicians	4691	2701	1537
Edmonton Clinic	3075	3834	1959
Calgary Clinic	1865	2020	1335
Lethbridge Clinic	139	190	114
Ft. McMurray Clinic	216	260	193
Correctional Institute	26	22	10
Total	10012	9027	5148

CONTACT INVESTIGATIONS BY CLINICS
TABLE 11

Investigations, conducted by nurse investigators from each of the clinics, include the follow-up of contacts to cases of confirmed disease and the location of persons for whom a positive culture or serology has been received but no record of treatment is available.

The total number of investigations carried out in 1985 declined by 16.4% over 1984. The percentage of contacts traced by individual clinics varied widely. Calgary located 88.7% of the contacts they investigated, Mobile clinic 82% and Edmonton, Fort McMurray and Lethbridge 72.7%, 64% and 47.8% respectively. This reflects the quality of contact information received from different patient populations.

Investigations of contacts to cases of gonorrhea are closed after 3 months, while those to syphilis remain open for up to one year; 20.7% of contact investigations were closed in this manner, with failure to locate the contact.

TABLE 11

ALBERTA: 1985

NUMBER AND OUTCOME OF INVESTIGATIONS

CARRIED OUT BY SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE CLINICS

	CONTACT INVESTIGATIONS			POSITIVE TESTS INVESTIGATIONS *		
CLINICS	LOCATED	CLOSED/ UNLOCATED	REMAINING OPEN	COMPLETED	REMAINING OPEN	TOTAL
EDMONTON	1187	445	137	355	74	2198
CALGARY	1123	143	36	150	9	1461
LETHBRIDGE	54	59	8	5	14	140
FT. McMURRAY	105	59	12	40	0	216
MOBILE	527	116	56	429	61	1189
TOTAL	2996	822	249	979	158	5204

* Follow-up to positive cultures and serology.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE CLINICS: WORKLOAD

TABLE 12

The number of new admissions and total patient visits declined by 7.1% and 18.7% respectively when compared to 1984. The clinic in Edmonton recorded a 24.5% decline in total patient visits, while Calgary, Fort McMurray and Mobile clinic patient visits declined by 12.6%, 21.5% and 17.5%. Lethbridge clinic, with 901 patient visits, recorded a 2.3% increase in patient utilization over 1984. The patient use of Lethbridge clinic, when compared to Edmonton, Calgary and Fort McMurray, continues to be extremely low. The two largest clinics, in Edmonton and Calgary, recorded averages of 245 and 227 patient visits per week compared to figures of 326 and 260 in 1984.

TABLE 12

ALBERTA: 1985

SEROLOGIC TESTS FOR SYPHILIS
PATIENT VISITS TO CLINICS

		EDMONTON CLINIC	CALGARY CLINIC	LETHBRIDGE CLINIC	FT. McMURRAY CLINIC	MOBILE* CLINIC
SEROLOGICAL TESTS for SYPHILIS	Clinic Patients	10097	7495	356	496	94
	Pre-marital	4946	6392	837	0	0
	Pre-employment	236	0	0	0	0
	Total	15279	13887	1193	496	94
PATIENT VISITS	New Admissions	4754	3976	346	339	0
	Total visits	12747	11804	901	1237	541*

* Mobile clinic records visits made to patients by investigators.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE CLINICS:
Laboratory Investigations

TABLE 13

The number of cultures taken for gonorrhea declined by 10.4% in males and 1.2% in females compared to 1984. Isolation rates also declined by 21.2% and 13.9% in males and females respectively. This corresponds to the overall decline in gonorrhea in 1985.

As expected, the number of darkfield examinations for treponema pallidum decreased by 40.5% over 1984, while positive darkfield examinations declined by 67.1%.

Positive cultures for chlamydia trachomatis declined by 41.3% over 1984 although the number of cultures taken remained constant. Herpes simplex virus was isolated in 20.8% of cultures taken, compared to a 23.1% isolation rate in 1984. The numbers of cultures taken remained constant. Gardnerella Vaginalis was isolated in 45.5% of 1522 specimens.

TABLE 13 ALBERTA 1985: SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE CLINICS
LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS

	EDMONTON CLINIC		CALGARY CLINIC		LETHBRIDGE CLINIC		FT. MCMURRAY CLINIC		TOTAL	
	Taken	Positive	Taken	Positive	Taken	Positive	Taken	Positive	Taken	Positive
URETHRAL SMEARS for NON-GONOCOCCAL URETHRITIS Male	5785	2421	2618	1077	161	78	263	121	8827	3697
URETHRAL SMEARS for N. GONORRHOEAE	5785	729	2618	402	161	39	263	42	8827	1212
GONORRHEA CULTURES Urethral	7503	604	6044	490	345	49	384	63	14276	1206
MALE Rectal	291	19	524	42	13	2	-	-	828	63
Pharyngeal	1763	20	1938	46	245	1	218	4	4164	71
TOTAL	9557	643	8506	578	603	52	602	67	19268	1340
GONORRHEA CULTURES Cervix/Urethra	6958	641	5278	345	150	15	966	88	13352	1089
Rectal	3579	146	3005	124	114	3	186	10	6884	283
Pharyngeal	2637	58	2340	81	90	2	163	6	5230	147
TOTAL	13174	845	10623	550	354	20	1315	104	25466	1519
DARKFIELD EXAMINATIONS for T. PALLIDUM	349	49	113	3	-	-	-	-	462	52
CULTURES FOR CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS	7140	521	3351	444	425	61	418	55	11334	1081
CULTURES FOR HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS	1462	322	612	117	36	5	85	12	2195	456
CULTURES FOR CANDIDA ALBICANS	1497	469	1340	310	150	13	355	8	3342	800
CULTURES FOR TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS	2145	182	1275	104	150	15	629	21	4199	322
GARDNERELLA VAGINALIS	515	125	885	535	3	1	119	31	1522	692

EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

TABLE 14

The education office of Sexually Transmitted Disease Control provides resource personnel for consultation and delivery of sexually transmitted disease information to a wide variety of audiences.

The total number of presentations delivered in 1985 declined by 6.6% over 1984. This was because of a 25% staff reduction in the education department for an eight month period. 52.5% of educational sessions were given to high school students, indicating the continuing focus on education for this target population.

Public awareness strategy for 1985 took the form of staff involvement in seminars and presentations to community groups. Interaction with the Alberta media further increased the amount of STD information available to the public. Two pamphlets, "Sexually Transmitted Diseases" and "Veneral Warts", joined the STD series developed by the education office.

TABLE 14 ALBERTA

STD EDUCATION SESSIONS PRESENTED IN 1985

TYPE	NUMBER
Schools - Junior High	136
- Senior High	130
College Programs	33
Nursing/Health Care Education Programs	24
Inservice: Hospitals/Institutions	47
Health Units/Clinics	7
Life Skills/Adult Improvement	42
General Public	38
Media	12
Presentations by Medical Staff	38
Total	507
Students attending Sexually Transmitted Disease Clinics for Clinical Experience	
- Medical/Resident	79
- Nursing	15